

## Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

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NUMBER 51.

## EXPLAINS HIS BILL.

## CHAIRMAN DINGLEY ON HIS NEW TARIFF MEASURE.

Expect It to Yield \$112,000,000 More Revenue—Reciprocity is Prominent—Fire in St. Louis Causes a Loss of Nearly \$1,000,000.

**Dingley Tariff Bill.**  
Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, in response to a request that he furnish a synopsis of the new tariff bill presented by him makes the following statement:

"The bill has two purposes—namely, to raise additional revenue and to encourage the industries of the United States. On the basis of the imports for the last fiscal year, the bill would increase the revenues about \$112,000,000, divided among the several schedules roughly as follows: A, chemicals, \$3,500,000; B, crockery and glassware, \$4,000,000; C, metals, \$4,000,000; D, wood, \$1,750,000; E, sugar, \$21,750,000; F, tobacco, \$7,000,000; G, agricultural products, \$6,300,000; H, liquors, \$1,800,000; I, cottons, \$1,700,000; J, jute, linen and hemp, \$6,700,000; K, wool, \$17,500,000; L, manufactures of wool, \$27,000,000; M, silk, \$1,500,000; N, pulp and paper, \$35,000; O, sundries, \$6,200,000.

"This estimate is on the supposition that the imports of each class of goods would be the same the next fiscal year as for the fiscal year ended last June. The committee assumes that the excessive importation of wool would be largely reduced by the proposed bill, although the fact that our domestic production of wool has diminished \$8,000,000 pounds since 1893 will constitute the importation of much more wool next year in the latter year. Assuming that the importations of wool will fall off at least one-third from those of 1890 on account of anticipatory imports

more advanced articles. The same is true of the cotton schedule.

"In the agricultural, wood and glass and earthenware schedules alone are a rule, and in a few cases increased, with the view of simply protecting and encouraging our farming interests by every possible point. While the duty on clothing, wool is larger in proportion to the foreign value than on manufactured articles, yet it is thought desirable for the public interest and for our agriculture that we should produce this prime necessity for ourselves. The duty on carpet wools, as well as upon many other articles, is imposed mainly for revenue. The irritation caused by the use of a few wools, heretofore classed as carpet wools, for clothing purposes, has been remedied by transferring such wools to the clothing wool classes, but the duty on clothing wool has been restored to the rate of the act of 1890.

"In framing this new tariff the aim has been to make the duties specific, or at least partly specific, so far as possible, to protect the revenue and also to protect our own interests. The reciprocity provisions of the act of 1890 have not only been fully restored, but this policy has been extended by adding to sugar, tea, coffee and hides, as articles on which to make reciprocal agreements, such articles as champagne, brandy, wines, artificial and natural mineral waters, argols and silicas. In adding these articles the reciprocity provision is strengthened greatly by providing for a reduction of duties to countries giving us similar concessions."

## FIRE VISITS ST. LOUIS.

Ely-Walker Dry Goods Co. Burned Out—Loss \$1,500,000.

Fire Monday gutted the mammoth seven-story granite building at the southwest corner of 8th street and Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo., occupied by the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company. The loss will be close to \$1,500,000. One hu-

JAMES J. CORBETT, EX-CHAMPION.

ROBERT FITZSIMMONS, CHAMPION.



## FIGHT WINS THE FIGHT

## KNOCKS OUT CORBETT IN A LIVELY BATTLE.

Cornishman Is Loudly Cheered—Big Crowd Is Present—Estimated that at Least \$500,000 Was Staked on the Result of the Contest.

Fought Fourteen Rounds.  
Robert Fitzsimmons defeated James J. Corbett in the fourteenth round in the contest at Carson City, Nev., for the pugilistic championship of the world. The decisive blow was a left swing on the pit of Corbett's stomach. He fell on his face in the center of the ring and was unable to regain his feet in the specified ten seconds. The Californian seemed to have a shade the better of the battle up to the last round. He had Fitzsimmons weak in the sixth round, but failed to finish him.

Four thousand people were present. The fight was clear and beautiful and just right for the kinetoscope.

The result of the battle came like a bolt of lightning to Corbett's friends, who deemed him literally invincible. The kinetoscope should net \$100,000 to each pugilist, in addition to which Fitzsimmons receives the purse of \$10,000 and Corbett's side-bet of \$5,000. There were about twenty women present. Fitzsimmons weighed 167, and Corbett 183 pounds.

Time was called at 12:07. The lanky pugilist refused to shake hands with Corbett, but the Cornishman soon began to force Corbett, trying a left swing.

For thirteen rounds the two men swayed and shifted pythonlike around the white-rosined floor, watching each other like two great eagles. Then the bolt clanged for the fourteenth, and up they came again, light-footed, wary and aggressive. Fitzsimmons was bleeding badly at the mouth. Four thousand spectators roared around the ringlike a troop of lions. Hundreds of men became horse and herald with shouting.

Fitzsimmons' snarl, ferret eyes twinned in his pink and speckle face like little piles of shiny glass as he swayed up to Corbett for the final round.

Champion Is Fallen.

Corbett darted forward and drove his long left in Fitzsimmons' stomach. The latter grunted and swung back with three hard raps on the Californian's jaw. The finish followed, like a thunderbolt. Fitzsimmons sprang forward with a great right-handed smash over Corbett's heart. The blow would have finished an ordinary man. It only staggered the tremendously muscular fighter. That momentary stagger, however, was sufficient. Fitzsimmons rushed in with a left flush in the pit of the Californian's stomach. Down went the big fellow on all fours, like a stricken beef. All his grand strength had vanished. Fitzsimmons, with his face still contorted in that red and featureless smile, stepped away at the order of the referee, who sprang between them. With a roar like that of a whirling 4,000 spectators straining to their feet, turning over, and crashing over and over again, the yellow pine slats toward the ring-side.

It is estimated that not less than \$500,000 changed hands all over the country on the result of the fight. Most of this money was wagered at Carson City, New York and San Francisco. Corbett wagered nearly \$5,000 on himself in addition to the stake of \$100,000 a side. Fitzsimmons did not bet any money, for the reason that he had none to bet. His stake money, even, was deposited by two New York and one Detroit sporting men, Martin Julian, his manager, is financially as bad off as his brother-in-law.

The fight was for a purse of \$15,000 and a wager of \$10,000 a side, the winner to take all. It was announced for the championship of the world, but as the championship of the world has never been technically held by one man, the title is not generally looked upon as settled by the fight.

## HUGE REVENUES.

The Customs Record at New York Is Broken.

A record which has stood for twenty-four years was broken at the New York custom house Monday. The payment of duties for goods imported and on account of merchandise withdrawn from bond was the largest for any single day since the office was established.

Until Monday the high water mark for customs duties was Aug. 1, 1872, when the total receipts were \$2,308,000. The receipts Monday ran nearly \$300,000 above that mark. The total receipts were \$2,607,973.51, of which \$2,178,515.33 was on account of withdrawn entries. Though similar from the fact that both were for one day, Aug. 1, 1872, and March 18, 1807, are vastly different in other respects.

Fears of higher duties to be imposed by the Congress called in extra session led to the present withdrawals and heavy payments. Twenty-five years ago the war tariff was reduced 10 per cent, and goods accumulated in bond to take advantage of the lower rates were withdrawn.

The present movement started with the negotiation of heavy lines by the importers of linens, tobacco, wool, woollen dress goods and men's wear goods and other merchandise that might be affected by the new tariff. The sugar trust, which has an abundance of money "on call," asked for payment—or "called its loan," as the general borrowing by general merchants and the calling by the trust had the effect of stiffening rates for time and call money and commercial paper.

"As a rule the rates of duties proposed are between the rates of the tariff of 1890 and the tariff of 1894, such reduction of rates from the former law and preservation of the protective principle being made sensible by changed conditions."

"The iron and steel schedule is changed very little from the schedule of the tariff of 1894, the change being entirely in the

pile on which the finishing touches are now being put in Riverside Park is a sufficient answer to the cynical. One re-

BISHOP B. W. ARNETT.

Presented McKinley with the Bible on which he took the oath.

Bishop B. W. Arnett of Wilberforce College, Ohio, who presented President McKinley with the beautiful morocco bound Bible which he kissed on taking the oath of office, is one of the leading lights of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in America. The bishop's son, Henry Y. Arnett, took a leading part in the late campaign. He was chairman of the Afro-American League of Ohio, and did splendid work among the colored people of his State. The Bible was given to President McKinley. It is bound in crushed blue leather, the covers lined with satin and the edges gilded. There is a gold plate on the first cover with an appropriate inscription. The book was opened, and as the new President kissed it his lips met this verse: "Give me now wisdom and knowledge, that I may go out and come in before this people; for who can judge this? Thy people, that is so great?" It is the tenth verse of the first chapter of Second Chronicles, and contained, certainly, a very fitting sentiment for the occasion. The volume was opened by Clerk McKinley without reference to any special

TOMB OF GENERAL GRANT.

public, in one instance at least, has proved itself not ungrateful, and all the world is expected to bear witness to the consummation of the proof.

It is expected that President McKinley, Vice-President Hobart, Speaker Reed, the Governor of every State in the Union, the representatives of every foreign nation at Washington, the United States Senate, the House of Representatives, the State Legislatures and the heads of the principal public organizations of every character in the United States will participate in the dedicatory ceremonies. The Federal troops, the National Guard from a score of States, the North Atlantic Squadron, together with many vessels from the navies of foreign nations, will join in the demonstration. Already those in charge feel sure in predicting that more than 250,000 men, including thousands of soldiers who followed Grant to victory thirty-two years ago, will seek places in the parade.

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GRANT'S TOMB READY.

Mausoleum Vies in Grandeur with Those of Great Kings of Old.

In Riverside Park, New York, will be witnessed on Tuesday, April 27, one of the greatest civil and military displays in the history of the world. The demonstration on land will be accentuated by a naval display on the river, 130 feet below, the like of which has seldom been seen in the port of the world.

The present movement started with the negotiation of heavy lines by the importers of linens, tobacco, wool, woollen dress goods and men's wear goods and other merchandise that might be affected by the new tariff.

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Long Distance Rider.

COL. JOHN HAY.

and an excellent diplomat. For four years he was President Lincoln's secretary, except for the time he spent in the army, which, although it was short, was sufficient for him to become a major and a brevet colonel. He was secretary of legation at Paris and at Madrid and later was chargé d'affaires at Vienna. He is eruditè, suave, polite and skilled in the understanding of even small things—qualities that go far toward making up the diplomat. He studied law, although his life has been mainly given to literature. Col. Hay is 59 years old, and lives in Washington. Col. Hay has been actively interested in politics since 1875. He was assistant Secretary of State under President Hayes.

In raising revenue duties should be levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market so far as possible to our own producers, to revive and increase manufactures, to relieve and encourage agriculture, to increase our domestic and foreign commerce, to aid and develop mining and building, and to render labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled.

The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I earnestly recommend that Congress shall make every endeavor.

Other measures proposed by the

present administration, such as the

abolition of the slave trade, the

## M'KINLEY ON TARIFF.

## HE TERRIBLY TELLS THE NATION'S TROUBLES.

Says More Revenue Is the Paramount Necessity—Imports at Seaports the Favored Way of Raising It—Urges Congress to Act.

His First Message.

The message sent to Congress by President McKinley Monday was as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the Government.

It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed for more than three years.

With unlimited means at our command we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an economical and prudent administration of the Government.

An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable and should be corrected.

We find by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were \$425,503,260.22, and the

# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## WRATH OF WOMEN

DEFEATS A KANSAS CITY, KAN., CANDIDATE.

Pays the Penalty of Fickleness in Love—Plague Loses One Job—Jackson and Walling Hang—Plan to Boycott Sensational Newspapers.

Woes of a Faithless Man. B. L. Short, of Kansas City, Kan., learned that it does not pay to be fickle in love. Mr. Short is City Clerk and a candidate before the Republican primaries for the nomination for Mayor. But Mr. Short had a record, and this record took him down to defeat. For twelve years he "kept company" with Miss Sadie Parsons, and had been engaged to marry her. One day Miss Parsons was startled by a notice in a Kansas City paper that Mr. Short had been married the evening before to Mrs. Grace Forester, a divorcee. Women vote at Kansas municipal elections and at primaries as well, and when they heard Miss Parsons' story they declared war on Short's candidacy. When the returns came in about midnight a great shout went up in hundreds of households, for Short, the men's candidate, was beaten, and the jilted of Miss Parsons was avenged.

Her Check Was Not Good. A woman giving her name as Mrs. Lena Dunbar, of Texas, went to Columbia, Mo., with the intention of purchasing stock. She was a dashing blonde, and soon started negotiations for a number of cars of cattle. She bought a carload of cattle from Charles Turner and tendered a check for \$500 to the Exchange National Bank. On presentation the check was refused payment. The woman can make no explanation of the transaction and is thought to be insane. She is handsome, about 30 and is an inveterate smoker.

Would Bar Caters to Pugilists. Miss Frances Willard is in communication with the leading women engaged in philanthropy and reform, asking if there cannot be a combination of influences whereby women throughout the country will agree to give their patronage only to the newspapers that avoid furnishing extended accounts of prize fights. She also asks that a protest be made by the womanhood of the country on the ground that the arbitration treaty and the Nevada bruising ring present in combination a most incongruous spectacle.

Challenges All Pie Eaters. William J. McCormack, champion pie-eater of Brooklyn, is out with a challenge to any biter in the world to eat two pies to his one for any amount of money and gate receipts. No kind of pies are barred. Hard or soft, open-face or hunting-soup pies go. The champion of Brooklyn is a sparsely set young man of 24 years of age. His mouth measurements are two and one-half inches in repose, four inches when distended. He expects to make some arrangements with the kinetoscope people in case of a match.

Offended by His Sermon on Jonah. Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Brooklyn, was not allowed to lecture in the Young Men's Christian Association's Hall at Philadelphia because of his recent utterances regarding Jonah and the whale. The hall was engaged for Dr. Abbott before he delivered his sermons, but when he advanced his theories about Jonah the managers of the Young Men's Christian Association took steps to keep him away from their building.

Two Men Killed. Alexander Frank, engineer, and E. B. Smith, fireman, were instantly killed by the explosion of a passenger locomotive running through the yards of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad at Chicago Sunday morning. The engine was reduced almost to scrap iron and passengers in the cars being drawn by the engine were badly shaken up, but none sufficiently to require the services of the ambulances.

Pingree Is Defeated. Gov. Pingree, of Michigan, will no more appear before the public in his dual capacity, the Supreme Court in a unanimous opinion having decided that when he accepted and entered upon the duties of the office of Governor he vacated the office of Mayor of the city of Detroit. He is not given the opportunity of shooting between the two offices, although he prefers to be Mayor.

Arrested on a Murder Charge. The San Francisco police have been notified that Joseph E. Blanther, who murdered Mrs. Philine Longfield last May and mysteriously disappeared, is in jail in Austin, Texas. Blanther is an ex-officer in the Hungarian army. After the murder he robbed Mrs. Longfield of her diamonds.

St. Louis Printers in Trouble. W. E. Stephens & Co., lithographers, of St. Louis, have assigned for the benefit of creditors. There are no preferences. The property is turned over to Assignee Isaac J. Orr to be divided according to the claims. The liabilities are \$35,000, and the assets \$45,000. Assignee Orr says creditors will be paid in full.

Pearl Bryan Averaged. At Newport, Ky., Jackson and Walling, standing side by side, firm to the last, each declaring himself innocent of the murder of Pearl Bryan for which they paid the penalty with their lives, were buried into eternity at 11:41 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Gen. Fullerton Killed. An east-bound passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad jumped the track at a trestle near Oakland, Md., Saturday, in which one passenger—Gen. J. S. Fullerton, a St. Louis capitalist—is thought to have been killed and a dozen others more or less badly injured.

Fortune to the Church. Mrs. Mary Johnson, a wealthy New York widow, who died March 10, has bequeathed \$550,000 to Catholic institutions in which she was interested.

Will Profit by Floods. Business men of Blackburn and Osage City, towns on the Mississippi River, are building half a dozen large barges or boats, and during the rise of the river will ship corn to New Orleans on the Arkansas River. They buy corn at from 6 to 12 cents per bushel and get good prices in New Orleans.

Gives Lamoreux a Show. Secretary Blane has sent a letter to Commissioner Lamoreux of the general land office, whose action in the Chicago land front case was annulled and severely condemned, offering Mr. Lamoreux an opportunity to defend himself.

## VAST SECTION UNDER WATER.

Eight Hundred Miles in Arkansas Lowlands Are Covered by Flood.

The United States weather bureau gives out the startling information that 800 square miles of the State of Arkansas is under water, and that the Mississippi river will continue to rise. In the district to the west of Marion, Ark., hundreds of people were picked up. The work of saving stock has been abandoned and from now on all efforts will be directed toward saving human life. Many wild and altogether improbable reports are circulated as to the number of drowned by the refugees (negroes) in an endeavor to stir sympathy. One negro gave out that twenty-five persons were drowned near his place. It was proven that these had sought the high lands at the first approach of the flood. Thousands of people are homeless and dependent on charity. Reports from up and down the river say the levees are all in good shape, and it is hoped will continue to withstand the pressure. The total number of lives lost thus far reported officially to the relief committee is one dozen. Six steamers and tugs and half a hundred ships are engaged in rescue work. As a heavy rainfall has been pretty general throughout Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, it is expected that there will be a considerable increase in the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. The river at Cairo, Ill., is twenty-five miles wide, the water being up to the 50-foot mark and rising slowly. It has now passed the 1893 stage of 49.3 feet, the last high-water mark there, but lags nearly three feet of the high-water mark of 1883. The Missouri and Kentucky bottoms for a distance of twenty-five miles are covered with the overflow. As the rise has been gradual, nearly all of the inhabitants have had ample time to save their stock and personal effects.

## SINKS GREEK SHIP.

Austrian Gunboat Fires Upon Vessel Loaded with Provisions.

The Austrian gunboat Zebulon fired upon and sank near Candia, a Greek vessel loaded with provisions and munitions which were intended for the Greek forces in Crete. It appears that the Zebulon, while watching the Greek ship, was fired by a party of insurgents. To this the Austrian warship replied by sinking the Greek craft and driving off the insurgents. It is feared that when this news becomes generally known in Athens it will serve to greatly irritate the populace and may have influence in precipitating the crisis which the powers are striving in every way possible to avert. Several French and Italian staff officers have been sent to Col. Vassos to notify him of the blockade of the island. It is reported that Prince Henry of Orleans will be offered the position of governor of Crete. Activity in the ministries of war and marine continues unabated. The cabinet meets twice daily. Official reports give the number of Greek troops at Arta as 27,000 and of Turkish as 17,000. The military commanders on the frontier are steadily strengthening the positions likely to be attacked by the Turks, who are reported to be in the harbor.

## SCOTT JACKSON AND WALLING DIE ON ONE SCAFFOLD.

Former Made Another Confession Declaring His Companion Innocent, But Took It Back—Injustice Avenged

the Murder of the Hoosier Girl.

## WERE STRANGLED TO DEATH.

Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling were hanged in Newport, Ky., Saturday for the murder of Pearl Bryan, of Green castle, Ind. Both were strangled and died in great agony. Both declared their innocence after the death warrant was read.

On arriving at the scaffold the prisoners stood with bowed heads while a prayer was said. At its conclusion they bid farewell to those grouped about them.

Pastor Lee was overcome after his prayer at the final scene on the scaffold and had to be carried away.

Jackson kept up his reputation by making another alleged confession in the morning and succeeded in delaying the execution. He said Walling was not guilty of murder. Jackson had Pastor Lee, the death watch, Walling, and all stand up as he repeated that Walling is

Indies, sailed from New York March 6, for Port Au Prince, Maya, Guer, etc., with thirty-seven persons on board, and has not since been reported. She was a bark-rigged steam vessel of 2,640 tons register. The New York World Thursday morning has a story that the secon-  
dhand Hilda came into port Wednesday night bearing with her a story horrible even in the annals of the Atlantic Ocean. She carried in her cabin four passengers whom she had picked up in a boat Monday, ten miles off shore. When Capt. Berri, the first to recover, was able to gasp out some words, he said: "There were thirty-seven souls on that boat when we abandoned the St. Nazaire. Of all those men and women, we four are the only ones left alive. The others starved or were frozen where they sat. They died in all ways. They sunk, dropped off one by one, except where they were made and then some jumped into the sea and ended in that way. The captain was the first to go. The men who went enough to go, then they seeing all at once to get dying, struck out. All are here now. One, my comrade, Dr. Mairi Stants, our engineer, and Tagard, first mate."

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## ELEMENTS IN A RIOT.

TREMENDOUS DAMAGE OVER A WIDE AREA.

Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama Suffer from the Greatest Visitation in Years.

## WISCONSIN, THE DAKOTAS, MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA, IOWA, TENNESSEE, ARKANSAS, MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA SUFFER FROM THE GREATEST VISITATION IN YEARS.

And the Floods Came.

The peculiar meteorological conditions of the past few weeks culminated Friday and Saturday in floods which for vastness of volume and extent excel anything in the history of the country. All sections of the middle West, Northwest and South report tremendous damage by rising and uncontrolled streams. Bridges were swept from highways and railways; lowlands were flooded to a navigable depth; farms, plantations and cities which for years had suffered immunity from such danger, became submerged; millions of dollars of damage to buildings and live stock resulted. In Missouri there occurred great loss of life; while in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Wisconsin and Iowa thousands of people were driven from their homes in imminent peril, to watch the destruction of everything they had in the world.

Of Northern cities, Milwaukee was the worst sufferer. The district of the city known as the Menominee Valley, was submerged to a depth of over ten feet, and a large number of people were imprisoned in their homes for hours until boats were sent to rescue them. Fully fifty houses had water up to the second story, and hundreds were made untenable.

The West Milwaukee shops were flooded, and the bridge at the Monarch stone quarry was carried out. Basements in the business district were filled, as was also the condition at Fond du Lac and Oshkosh. Elroy lost her great iron bridge, and at Port Washington the railway bridge and a freight train were wrecked. At Kenosha and Richland streams were out of banks.

At Laverne, Minn., the Little Rock River was a mile wide, pouring a vast volume into the Sioux. A dozen bridges in Southwestern Minnesota went down, and all traffic on several branches of the Great Northern, Northwestern and Milwaukee lines running Northwest and Eastern, South Dakota was suspended.

Advices from Omaha say: "With every stream in Nebraska and Western Iowa pouring a flood of unusual proportions into the Missouri River and the enormous volume of water coming down from the north from the tributaries of that stream, the indications are that one of the most disastrous floods in this region of the Missouri valley is certain. From the north to the south the State line of Nebraska the Missouri is full of heavy ice, and in some places, the channel is solidly blocked with enormous gorges of ice. The frequency with which these gorges are forming and giving way in the Missouri and its Nebraska tributaries is causing the volume of water to fluctuate in the most remarkable manner. Thus far the damage in the interior of the State as a result of the swollen streams is much heavier than along the Missouri where the real force of the flood has scarcely yet been felt. The damage along the Missouri is confined very largely to the Iowa side, where the land is much lower than on the western shore."

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## MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

### FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Volume of Life Insurance Business Done in Michigan Last Year—Finco in a Reported Train Hold-Up—Paul Cox Wins His Fight.

#### Insurance in Michigan.

An advance report of the Michigan business of the life, casualty, assessment and fraternal insurance companies for the calendar year 1890 shows that the "old line" life companies wrote policies aggregating \$23,891,186, and had policies aggregating \$129,025,280 in force at the close of the year. They received premiums amounting to \$4,351,979, and incurred losses aggregating \$1,583,187. There was a decrease from the preceding year in the value of policies issued of \$61,112, an increase of \$1,074,415 in the policies in force, a decrease of \$1,476, the premiums received and a decrease of \$45,070 in the losses incurred. The Michigan cooperative life and accident associations wrote in this State 13,288 certificates representing \$4,328,750. There were 8,490 certificates with an aggregate value of \$2,002,750, canceled or paid. At the close of the year these companies had 9,135 certificates in force aggregating \$8,440,750. Institutions of this class in other States wrote 7,215 certificates. In this State during the year, the aggregate value of which was \$13,513,618. At the close of the year there were 19,414 policies aggregating \$44,555,881 in force, the decrease for the year being 3,204 policies and \$11,765,870 in insurance. The Michigan business of fraternal benefit associations was as follows: Certificates written, 38,167; value of certificates written, \$33,132,620; certificates canceled or paid, 23,402; value of certificates canceled or paid, \$23,079,615; certificates in force at the close of the year, 148,481; value of certificates in force, \$177,797,875. These figures show an increase of 10,707 in the certificates in force and a decrease of \$21,225,735 in the value of the insurance. The losses paid were \$1,768,288. Casualty, fidelity and miscellaneous companies wrote \$70,973,038 in risks, received premiums aggregating \$321,811, incurred losses of \$108,604.

#### Finally Successful.

For the past four years the Duplex Printing Press Co. of Battle Creek has been engaged in a bitter litigation with the Campbell Printing Press Co. of New York. The Campbell company claimed an infringement on its patents and attacked the Duplex company in the United States Court in Massachusetts and obtained a decree before Judge Carpenter of the United States Court, on the strength of which the Campbell company obtained injunctions in other States against users of the Cox presses. An appeal was taken by the Duplex company from Judge Carpenter's decision to the United States Court of Appeals, and after months of litigation and long waiting, the Court of Appeals handed down its decision, dismissing the complaint of the Campbell company, and the Cox company are now relieved from all existing liabilities, and all users of Cox presses throughout the country are released from infringement and fear of annoyances. The Cox company has put up a peace fight and has vigorously defended itself and its customers from the attack of the Campbell people. Their great victory in Battle Creek over the result, as the factory was one of the leading industries, at one time employing 100 machinists, all high-paid employees. During the litigation the factory has been rung only about a dozen men, but now the work will be started up again.

#### Hoosier Bandits Lose Their Nerve.

The Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw train, running between Jackson and Toledo, was held up near Mamaria the other night. Two strangers boarded the train at Jackson, and when three miles north of Mamaria drew their revolvers and ordered Conductor F. A. Foster of Jackson and Bagagemaster Barrett of Toledo to stop the train. Resistance was made, but without success, and the train was stopped at Mamaria. Then apparently the men lost their nerve and left the train, also a pair of overshoes. A search is being made for the men. A passenger on the train said he thought the men were fugitives from justice, and did not intend robbing the passengers, but that they only wanted the train to stop.

#### Minor State Matters.

Several million whitefish and trout were planted in the straits at Mackinaw City by United States fish commissioners.

The Imley City-Times is authority for the statement, that a citizen of that village recently drank a pint of yeast, thinking it was buttermilk.

John Chamberlin, a farmer living east of Willow, has received three registered Gallaway cattle, the first ever owned in that section of the country.

Little Acies Shane, 22 months old, living six miles south of Traverse City, died in terrible agony. She had been playing with matches the day before, when her clothing caught fire. Her brother threw a bucket of water over her, but she had inhaled the flames and suffered fatal internal injuries.

The postmaster at Branson, J. E. Watson, who has held the job for seven years, and who expected to get ousted under Cleveland, has held on, there being no new man appointed, and now that a Republican administration is in again, he smiles serenely, and intimates his job is good for at least eight years longer.

The Whitehall State Bank of Whitehall failed a few weeks ago, and the Michigan Trust Company of Grand Rapids was appointed receiver, and since has been engaged in finding out what the assets and liabilities are. The capital stock of the bank was \$25,000 and the deposits about \$85,000, the latter put in chiefly by laboring men. The depositors will receive less than 20 cents on the dollar, even after an assessment has been levied upon the stockholders to the amount of their stock holdings, as the law provides.

The Kalamazoo river is at the highest mark for years. Hundreds of houses in Kalamazoo are surrounded by water, and around some it is ten feet deep. They are reached only by boats, and all movable material has been carted to high ground or placed on house tops.

About six weeks ago Wish Chapman was severely slugged in Garret Weirs shoe shop at Kalamazoo, by three men, two of whom escaped, but returned Wednesday, and Judge Peck sentenced the trio, Garret Weirs, John Dorman and Peter Van de Lere, to pay \$20 each or spend ninety days in the stone pile.

The W. C. T. U. opened meetings at Dorrance, with Mrs. F. E. Britten to assist. The fight has been against hard cider. Thirty-one have already signed the pledge and more have promised to sign.

The financial statement of the city of Hillsdale for the year ending March 1, 1897, shows the total indebtedness of the city to be \$56,613.62. This is a reduction of indebtedness during the year of \$5,698.83. The city owns both the water works and electric light plant, and the receipts from water and electric light during the year have been \$97,700.5. The rate of taxation for 1890 was 33 cents on each \$100 less than in the year 1893.

While moving a house John Wierman, a farmer near Holland, was crushed to death by the building falling over. Every rib was broken.

The old reliable Grand river is once more on the rampage, the flats and fair grounds at Ionia being covered with water. The wagon works had to shut down.

Many farmers near Benton Harbor are preparing to plant double the usual acreage of melons because of the damage to peaches and pear trees and berry vines during the recent sleet and ice storms.

The Port Huron Gas Light Company has reorganized and changed its name to the Port Huron Gas Company. The capital stock was increased from \$40,000 to \$100,000, all of the new stock being taken by the former stockholders.

An effort is being made to have a guardian appointed over Mrs. Jane Perry, who owns 120 acres of land near Kalamazoo and has a good bank account, but who has been supported by the poor authorities to keep her from starving.

While trying to board a moving train at Flint, Doctor Gillies was thrown under the wheels of a Chicago and Grand Trunk passenger train. His legs were terribly bruised and amputation was necessary. The employee of Paterson's factory, where the injured man worked, made up a purse for the unfortunate fellow.

The damage to peach buds from cold weather which is reported from the southern portion of the fruit belt, does not seem to have occurred in the more northern counties. An expert who has thoroughly examined the orchards in Manistee and Benzie counties says that he has not found a single bud winter killed or a twig injured by cold weather.

Hon. W. A. Leet of St. Louis, ex-prosecuting attorney of the county and candidate for Congress in the eleventh district last fall, sued Col. L. S. Saviers, president of the Commercial Savings Bank, for \$10,000 damages for slander and defamation of character. As the parties are all well known and of high character, the case promises to be very sensational.

After several days of hearing Justice Gibson of Andre Arboe bound over to the seven-judge Court. Andrew Sharp of Port Huron, on the charge of embezzeling money intrusted to him big game. The sum which it is claimed Sharp appropriated is about \$800, and the complaining witness is City Clerk Mills. Sharp will be required to give a bond of \$500 for his appearance at the next term of court.

The new American Oil Company of Mansfield, Ohio, has purchased the business of Wells & Clear, leading wholesale oil dealers in Michigan, with headquarters in Lansing and a branch at Saginaw. The new American company has been cutting corners of the Standard Oil Company in Ohio, and by the purchase of Wells & Clear's extensive business will obtain a strong foothold in this State.

The question of securing the Linn Northern Railroad is just now agitating Tecumseh. A largely attended public meeting was held at the opera house, at which the matter was fully discussed and a number of new pledges toward the required bonus made. About \$3,000 remains to be raised, and the soliciting committee are hard at work with confidence that the total amount required will be secured within a few days.

At 2 o'clock Tuesday night the large shingle mill of the Cameron Lumber Co. at Traverse City was destroyed by fire, making a total loss on the plant and a large quantity of stock. Every effort to save the property was unavailing, the facilities for fighting fire being taxed to the utmost. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$5,000. This is the second disastrous fire the company has suffered within a few months. The origin is not known.

The propositions to bond the city of Escondida for \$125,000 for a municipal water works system and the county for \$175,000 for good roads are being actively considered.

One of those who opposes the scheme advances as an argument the fact that he has to pay \$40,40 tax now on a piece of property valued at \$1,000, and that if any further increase in the tax rate is made he will have to give away his property to keep out of the poor house.

The special session of the Circuit Court, for the trial of the men alleged to be implicated in the murder of Farmer Brown near Millington some time ago, opened at Caro. Howard Hawley was arraigned first and pleaded guilty to the charge of murder. He was not sentenced, however, the judge preferring to wait until the evidence is heard in the trial of the other prisoners, in order to determine the extent of Hawley's guilt. The other men who are to be tried are Lawson, Cummings and Stevens.

Mrs. Eva Gene Markey, wife of D. P. Markey, supreme commander of the Knights of the Macabees, died at her home in Port Huron Monday afternoon, after a short illness of appendicitis. The deceased was 38 years of age. She was married to D. P. Markey in January, 1878, at Pinckney, Mich., and resided until 1881 at Ann Arbor. That year the family removed to West Branch and lived there until 1892 when Mr. Markey was elected supreme commander of the Knights of the Macabees. The family then took up their residence in Port Huron. The deceased is survived by her husband and two sons, Clare, aged 18, and Claude, aged 16.

In the cellar of the Arnold mission at Battle Creek were about a dozen empty barrels that formerly contained some of old Adam C. Arnold's best whisky. The barrels who have been stopping at the mission this winter discovered Saturday that there were drainings of whisky in the bottom of the barrels. They drained out the barrels and got over a gallon of the mixture, one drink of which was enough to kill a horse. They passed the stuff outside through a basement transom window, and soon all were drunk, when they had a wild time on the streets. Five of them were captured and next day were sent to jail for various terms. Some of these men have been at the mission all winter and then repaid the kindness and hospitality by their disgraceful conduct, and not only this, but boasted of the manner in which they had victimized the manager of the mission.

Bert Fox, charged with obtaining a barrel of flour from McKim's grocery at Bay City on false pretenses, admitted his guilt and was given sixty days in which to pay for the goods in question.

The residence of Charles Dawson burned to the ground at Pontiac. The fire was discovered by an occupant of the house, who was awakened by the smoke. The flames were well under way when they were discovered and the location of the house prevented the fire department doing good work. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson had little time to escape. The loss is about \$2,000.

Tom Edgar of Cheboygan, on inauguration day, was to have joined his wife at her parents' home on Bois Blanc Island. Nothing being heard of him, search was made Monday, with no result. His wife believes he perished while attempting to cross the straits, a pair of shoes he was to carry to her are gone.

Ann Arbor officers went to Detroit, arrested and took to jail a young man named Fred Doolittle, charged with larceny. He had been working in a restaurant for some weeks and Sunday quit his job. He dressed himself up in his roommate's clothes, left it charged, and left for his home in Detroit. Not returning, his roommate made complaint against him for larceny.

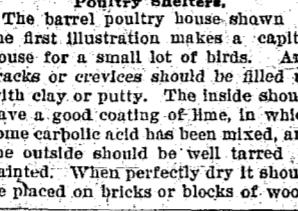
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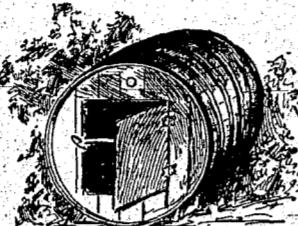
If the land is not seeded with clover and grasses, it will be with weeds. Some timothy should always be sown with clover, as the latter soon runs out. Some object that the stumps do not rot so fast when there is sod around them; but that is a small matter compared with keeping the land free from pestilential weeds.—American Cultivator.

#### Feeding Value of Apples.

We do not think enough of the orchard for feeding its fruits to the farm animals. Apples are nutritious, and an aid to the good digestion of other food. The mild acid of them is excellent for the health of the stock and we all know how gratefully they will receive a feed of them at any time. For the cows they are especially desirable; a peck of them chopped and sprinkled with meal of any kind will help much to add to the flow of milk of the cows. Horses love this fruit, and they tend to help in the shedding of the coat, by their gently laxative effect. When the selection is made for the spring planting, a few of some of the sweet varieties, ripening from the summer to the winter, should not be forgotten for this use. We may begin with the early Sweet Bough for the first, then the autumn Sweet Bough and the old Pumpkin Sweet, and for later use there are the Talmate Sweet and the Winesap, all productive sorts and unexcelled for this use as well as for market.—Orange Judd Farmer.



The barrel poultry house shown in the first illustration makes a capital house for a small lot of birds. Any cracks or crevices should be filled up with clay or putty. The inside should have a good coating of lime, in which some carbolic acid has been mixed, and the outside should be well tarred or painted. When perfectly dry it should be placed on bricks or blocks of wood.



so as to raise it a few inches from the ground.

The other sketch represents a more elaborate house, which can be made according to the number of birds for which it is required. The illustration explains itself, and the space under the floor is of great advantage, as it gives protection from the weather and is much appreciated by the birds. Every house should raise its choice heifer calves, in order that the supply of good dairy cows may be kept up.

It will pay for the trouble and expense. Beside the ready sale at all seasons for good butter, the milk can be utilized in many ways, and the droppings in the barnyard will be valuable as a fertilizer. Build up the home dairy on a strong basis.

#### Ripening Cream.

A good way is to hold the cream at a temperature of sixty degrees for twelve to fourteen hours after the first taste of acid is apparent, and then judgment, formed from experience, will do the rest. The method for warming the cream for ripening is an art, but it will be necessary to keep the temperature of the room at about the temperature it is desired to keep the cream.

For a starter, some ripened cream or buttermilk from the previous churning is often used to "start" the ripening. A better starter is made by taking some skim milk from a healthy, fresh-milked cow, warm it up to 85 or 90 degrees, and hold it at that temperature till it becomes thick. Put into the cream from three to five per cent. of this starter, and if the cream is held at 60 to 65 degrees for twelve to fourteen hours it will be found sufficiently ripened.—Massachusetts Plowman.

#### Transplanting Large Trees.

When a large tree is removed from the ground, as much earth as possible should be taken up with it, so that the small, fibrous roots may not be greatly disturbed. The tree will have a much greater chance of living in its new location if this is done. Dig first about the trunk at some little distance away, but do not cut off the big roots that are met. Follow these out for some distance. When the trench is dug about the tree, work under the roots and get chains or ropes about the ball of earth in two or more directions. Then set a long pity in the manner shown in the illustration, when the tree can be gently raised. A

Training Colts.

I commence to halter break from two to four weeks old and shoe the feet at the same time. Now we want to commence at one year of age to break them to the harness, beginning in the barn floor and break to the harness and bit. Treat them so kindly that they will follow or come at your call anywhere. I would select the finest bolt colt and raise it for a brood mare, using only the best stock horses. We think from experience and observation that we can improve our present class of horses. We commence to feed the colts before we wear them, warm milk, water and grain, and continue till they are a year old. Feed the same as the horses then.—Farm News.

#### Oats Need Rich Soil.

The oat crop will make a fair success where other grains would fail. But it needs rich soil quite as much as any, and is especially benefited by phosphate fertilizers. The average yield is low, because the crop is generally put on the poorest soil on the farm. We have grown 90 bushels of oats per acre on a four-acre field planted the previous year with potatoes, and with 150 pounds of fertilizer drilled in with the oat seed in the spring.—Exchange.

#### Gleaning.

Six weeks is long enough for a cow to go dry. Some cows will keep right on giving milk.

Irregularity in stabling, feeding and watering and milking has been the cause of many dairy failures.

Red clover is one of the best plants for orchards. It keeps the ground loose and helps to bind the soil.

Good cream rising can only be attained by keeping the milk sweet as long as possible and skimming off the cream while the milk is sweet.

All wagons for heavy loads should have four-inch tires. Good roads are impossible otherwise. Abate the road tax of those who use wide tires.

When all artificial aids have been tried, few or none are so reliable or available as barnyard manure, which is too much disregarded by many farmers.

Sows with young pigs need liberal feeding. If they do not get it, the sow will fail to give sufficient milk to make thrifty pigs and the sow, too, will lose flesh.

Success in growing peaches demands frequent examinations in search of borers which are found just below the surface of the ground. We scratch them out with an old butcher knife.

The sheep is a natural gormandizer and being a raffish animal needs plenty of fresh air and exercise. Don't house your sheep too closely under the impression that you are doing them a kindness.

Salt causes stock to eat more, stimulates digestion and helps to preserve the general health. In moderation it is a great help to the physical organization and growth of all animals, especially those put up to fatten.

Seeding Newly Cleared Land.

Where land is newly cleared of its tree growth and is full of stumps it is important to have it seed as quickly as possible, unless it is intended to let it grow up into forest again. The stumps will prevent all cultivation or attempts to cultivate for several years.

## PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

### IS STILL A "PLAIN AMERICAN CITIZEN."

He Greets His Friends as Warmly as of Yore and Walks Unattended About the White House Grounds—Plans of the Administration.

#### No Frills on the Major.

Special Washington correspondence: There are Presidents



## The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR  
THURSDAY, MAR. 25, 1897.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

Sweet Mixed Pickles at Claggett's.

Rev. S. Edgcumbe, is located at Fenton, Mich., for the present.

Ask for prosperity, at Claggett's.

W. O. Braden made a business run to Saginaw, last week.

Pure Buckwheat Flour, at Claggett's.

Miss Josie Jones returned from Detroit yesterday evening.

E. Cobb, of Maple Forest, was in town, Monday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co.

Conrad Wehenus of Grove township, was in town, Saturday.

Men's Plush Caps, 39 cents to close them out, at Claggett's.

T. Odell, has invested in a strip of hardwood land in Beaver Creek.

T. M. Odell, of Center Plains, was in town, last Thursday.

John Hanna, of Beaver Creek township, was in town, last Thursday.

Archie Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town, last Thursday.

Otis Hanna, of Beaver Creek, was in town Friday.

John J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town, Monday and Tuesday.

David Ryckman, of Grove township, was in town, Monday.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Wm. O. Braden returned from a business trip to Saginaw, last Sunday morning.

Green ground bones can be bought for 3 cents per pound, at Geo. W. Comer's. It makes hens lay.

Go to the Mother Goose entertainment at the Presbyterian Church, this evening.

Rev. R. L. Cope made a flying trip to Caro, last week, returning on Friday.

If your subscription is due, come in and pay it. Only one dollar a year, IN ADVANCE.

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent No. 192 K. O. T. M., Saturday evening, March 27th.

Have you used Upper Crust Flour? It not, why not. Sold by S. S. Claggett.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. C., Saturday afternoon, the 27th, at the usual hour.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

S. McIntyre came home from Wolverine, Friday, for a short visit with his family.

C. D. Vincent, of Standish, formerly of Center Plains, was in Roscommon, one day last week.

Geo. L. Alexander celebrated St. Patrick's day at Roscommon, last week.

Thos. Wakeley, Supervisor of Grove township was in town, last Thursday.

L. E. Parker, of Beaver Creek township, was in town last Thursday.

Chas. Barber, Supervisor of Fredric township, was in town on business, last Thursday.

The masquerade party given by the Social Eight, last week, drew out a large crowd, and they had a very enjoyable time.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 27th, at the usual hour.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet at Mrs. Fournier's, Friday afternoon, March 26th, for work.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will give a Birthday Party at the church, on Friday evening, April 9th.

Miss Lillian Snively, who has been staying with her sister, Mrs. Richardson, returned to her home, at Roscommon, last week.

Dr. J. H. Curnalla reports the birth of a nine pound daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Steckert, of South Branch on Saturday last. All well and happy. —Ros. News.

If you are looking for bargains to save and see the bargain-table at the store of S. S. Claggett. It is filled with shoes, reduced from \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 to \$1.50.

A. C. Cruzen, of Blaine, was in town Friday. He is keeping bachelor's hall on the Huxley place, and his wife holds the fort at the home-steed.

I wish to thank my friends who responded so freely to my relief, and hope they may never have the affliction to contend with that I do.

NELSON PERSONS.

Mrs. H. Davenport, of Frederic, was in town yesterday.

H. Schreiber of, Grove township, was in town, yesterday.

W. R. Love, of Center Plains, was in town, yesterday.

Yesterday was the 70th. birthday of Comrade Samuel Hempstead.

D. L. Whipple, who formerly lived in Ball township, has moved to Grayling.

The entire family of H. Feldhauser, of Blaine township, are down with La Grippe.

Wm. G. Marsh has been quite sick from an attack of La Grippe, for more than a week.

J. J. Coventry, Judge of Probate, has gone to Holly, for a week's visit with friends in that section.

Mrs. Maggie Lunden, of Otsego County, and two children, are visiting with Mrs. O. O. McCullough.

S. Hempstead is enjoying a visit from his brother James, who with his wife and daughter came up from their home in Flint, last week. It is their first visit in Grayling.

A second communication from Center Plains, descriptive of the Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Medcalf, is crowded out for want of space. Everybody will know that it was a happy time.

C. L. DeWaele says that he is in the race this spring for the office of Township Clerk. There is no question of his ability, and if nominated and elected will make a model official. —Ros. News.

An adjourned meeting of the subscribers to the Masonic Hall and Opera House building fund, and all other interested parties, will be held at Masonic Hall, this (Thursday) evening, at 7.30 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

We are obliged to pass a letter from Judge W. C. Johnson, of Grove, relative to the methods of keeping the account between the County Treasurer and Auditor General, for want of space. The Judge is entirely right in the premises, and investigation is now in progress in exactly the lines which he proposes.

Congressman R. O. Crump has introduced a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the erection of a fire-proof Land Office building at this place. The bill will probably be supported by the entire Michigan delegation, as it certainly should be, for the amount asked, while entirely sufficient, would buy a fair insurance of the valuable records in the office. We shall hope to see the bill pass during the present session.

Good News.

The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Metcalf, of Center Plains, was happily celebrated at their home, on Tuesday afternoon and evening, March 16th, by a goodly number of friends and neighbors and friends. A number of relatives and children were present, although the storm of the previous day made the roads almost impossible and very unpleasant.

The afternoon was spent in social converse, and talking over incidents of the past years, as experienced by those present.

At about 4 o'clock the bride-groom and bride renewed their marriage vows, and plighted their faith to each other. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. W. West, of Center Plains. The ceremony being over all availed themselves of the privilege of kissing the bride. Then came the cry: "Supper," and all gathered around the table, which was loaded with all the good things of life and which seemed just suited to the taste of each one present.

Some time was spent in listening to the rehearsal by the bride, about the wedding dinner of fifty years ago.

After supper a dish of social conversation was served, and a hearty shaking of hands, wishing the bride and groom all kinds of good luck, and a pleasant journey through life.

The evening was spent in a social way, and tripping the light fantastic until the wee-hours of the morning, when all things assumed their natural course.

All returned home feeling they had an enjoyable time.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

**PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**  
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

### Jack Pine Items.

Fine Spring weather.

Plenty of mud and water.

The mill dam at the grist mill in Luzerne is gone out, and grinding will be suspended for five or six weeks, to make the necessary repairs.

J. Funch, formerly of Pere Cheney, who has been in the Southern part of the state all winter, has been the guest of his relatives in this neighborhood for the past week. He is preparing to return to Southern Michigan, where he will join his wife, and where they intend to make their future home.

John Hartman, of Ball township, has commenced Spring work by hauling fertilizer on his land in Oscoda county.

David Ryckman, of Grove, has 20 cords of wood cut and hauled for summer use. He is now ready to commence farming as soon as the ground is in fit condition.

There will be a quarterly meeting at the Hartman school house, Dist. No. 7, of Grove. Elder B. Graft officiating. Services, March 27th, at 7.30 p. m., and Sunday, March 28th, at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend. X

The Golden Secret of Long Life.

Keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves is a vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all Blood, Liver and Kidney Diseases. Call on L. Fournier, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50¢ and 25¢.

It was learned—late yesterday evening that Comrade Hempstead had reached the 70th milestone in his journey through life, and in celebrating that anniversary, as his recollection of the first might be dim, several of his comrades, accompanied by members of the W. R. C., concluded to surprise him and brighten his close. They were hospitably received—conversation, charades, with oranges, fruits, etc., were indulged in until time for taps to be sounded, when Rev. Cope, on behalf of the G. A. R., presented him with an emblematic pin as a remembrance of the occasion, to which he feigningly responded. Birthdays are common, but the occasion warranted the saying: "That it was well to be there."

TO RENT—New House, containing five rooms and a pantry. Enquire at this office. J. C. HANSON.

For Rent or Sale

The Henson dwelling on Cedar street, Good location for a Milliner. For terms, etc., inquire of

W. L. HEMPSTEAD.

Go and hear Mother Goose and Uncle Sam, at the Presbyterian Church, to-night, March 25th. Admission 10 cents.

Public Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Superintendents of the Poor, from the physicians of Crawford County, until April 10th, 1897, for the treatment (including medicine) of the County Poor, for the ensuing year. No sale only by L. Fournier.

April 1st. She is highly recommended, and those desiring dresses to Easter, had better bring them in as soon as possible.

P. AEBLI, Secy.

Announcement!

Mrs. Meadow informs us that she has engaged a Dressmaker for the coming season, a Mrs. Hyndman, of Bay City, formerly of Hawley's Dry Goods Store. She will be here about April 1st. She is highly recommended, and those desiring dresses to Easter, had better bring them in as soon as possible.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tenter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by L. Fournier.

Demo-Pop Silver Ticket.

The following is the ticket nomination for the above party in Grayling township:

For Supervisor—James K. Wright.

Clerk—Nelson Persons.

Treasurer—A. Taylor.

High. Com.—H. H. Rasmussen.

J. P. (full term)—A. J. Rose.

J. P. (vacancy)—D. McKay.

Bd. of Review—J. F. Hum.

Sch. Insp.—Flora M. Marvin.

Vacancy—John Nolan.

Constables—W. Wheeler, C.

Hennington, S. Ostrander,

and Peter Jenson.

For Supervisor—James K. Wright.

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J. P. (full term)—A. J. Rose.

## EARLY DAYS OF OIL.

### BEGINNING OF PETROLEUM DAYS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Growth and Collapse of the Tremendous Boom that Followed—One Resident Who Objected to the Greasiness and Left for Canada.

The First Strike.

The story of the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania and the stirring incidents connected therewith is an interesting chapter in the country, with which our readers are undoubtedly familiar.

But there are many facts of interest prior to the boring of the wells that are known to but few.

It is related of a

discouraged pioneer

resident of what afterward became famous as the Oil Creek regions that his interest was sufficiently awakened by reports, which reached him in some way, of possibly rich deposits of coal oil across the Canadian border, to cause him to leave Oil Creek and repair to Canada.

One of the objectionable

features of the farm he left, according

to the story, was the oozing of a greenish scum to the surface of the streams,

so much that at the point where his

horses and cattle drank it was necessary

to construct a surface dam, in order

that the animals might drink without being compelled to dip through the

noxious deposit floating on the surface

of the water.

This floating substance

was of an oily nature and long had

been used in the war paints, tinctures

and medicines of the Indians of the region,

from whom it derived its name—Seneca oil.

No thought, however, of the immensity of the supply of the multiplied uses to which it might be put was entertained by any one.

The oily wealth

the restless settler sought in Canada

failed to materialize at that time.

Meanwhile, in the form of the despised scum oozing from the old Oil Creek

farm he had deserted, it was making

the effort nature afforded to force upon

the world more fitting recognition of

the volume and value of it stored in the

hidden natural reservoirs from which

it came.

This oil found its way to the

surface at various points along the

creek flats, notably in the vicinity of

the lumber mill of Brewer, Watson & Co., perhaps a mile south of Titusville.

Eventually a high value was put upon it for medicinal purposes, and the gathering of it—principally by the process of soaking it from the water with blankets—became quite a profitable business.

It also had a limited use as a lubricant, and a more limited use as an illuminant in its crude state.

In the days just prior to the discovery of oil in the Oil Creek valley, from Titusville southward to the Allegheny River, or to the present site of Oil City,

ton to 10 cents a barrel. There were three big wells at this period, which averaged 2,500, or 3,000 barrels a day, and several hundred small ones. For lack of storage and shipping facilities a great quantity of oil was wasted. In 1802 a small lake of petroleum was kept between the big Fountain and Empire wells and many a boatload was procured at 10 cents a barrel. In the years 1804 and '05 the boom reached its climax and then began its rapid decline.

### NEW AMUSEMENT FOR CHILDREN.

#### A Parlor Merry-Go-Round Which Is Operated by the Foot.

The newest and most popular amusement or game for children is a parlor merry-go-round or carousel, which is operated by the foot like a bicycle. It is a tiny arrangement, made in two sizes, a ten-foot circle or a fourteen-foot circle. The smaller ones have four seats, but can be arranged with four more, thus seating eight little ones at a time. For ordinary use the smaller ones are popular, the additional seats being adjusted when a larger party wishes to ride. It is noiseless, strong, and handsome, made of hard wood, steel, and iron. The wood is natural finish, and the metal parts painted black or bronze. It can be taken apart or put up in five minutes without any tools, and one, two, three, or four can ride it. It runs either forward or backward at will.

While it is made expressly for the house, it can be taken out of doors or to entertainment balls, and in case of

#### THE PABLO CARROUSEL.

warm weather a canopy can be had of either size to protect the children from the heat of the sun. As children are always attracted by a merry-go-round, this one, on a small scale for the home or lawn, will prove exceedingly popular.

#### The Polar Snow Cap of Mars.

We have received the following information from America: "A telegram received at Harvard Observatory on Jan. 11 from Lowell Observatory, now located near the City of Mexico, says that a rift has been observed since Jan. 7 in the north polar cap of Mars in longitude 40°. This 'rift' is probably similar to those observed at the opposition of 1894, in the southern cap. Prof. W. H. Pickering, with a six-inch telescope, found one in May 22, crossing the cap from longitude 330 to 170. This grew considerably in size, measurements made on June 6 and 15 indicating a width of 100 and 350 miles respectively."

Mr. Douglass also during the same month, June 10, detected a second and third rift, the latter running from longitude 170 to 90. The sequence of phenomena observed seems to indicate that they are due to the lower levels at the poles being uncovered; in this way, as the snow melts, the bare ground is exposed, appearing dark in contrast to the snow still lying on the more elevated heights. Their broadening is then a natural result of the departing snow, and indicates that the polar cap is at that time in a far advanced state of integration.—Nature.

#### The Vendish Tongue in Germany.

Censal General De Kay writes for the Century a paper on the Serbian Swamp Vendland under the title of "An Inland Venice." Mr. De Kay says: These people speak German to the lords as we pass Vendish to our boatman; but the Vendish is disappearing, because, for the sake of the army, its teaching is discouraged. Throughout all this district, far over into Saxony, only a few churches still offer sermons in the old tongue. Yet if the Vendish tongue disappears the names of places will tell the tale, even as such names in Brandenburg and Saxony still do.

Dresden, Leipzig, there are Vendish words—or call them Slavic, with the broader term that now means the race.

And hereabout are Cottbus, Vetschau, Muschen, Brahmow, Babow, Dlugy, Raddush, Leipe, Lehde, Byhlenre, Straupitz and Lubben. And the fleshes that wind or shoot straight in and out of forest and cleared fields retain Vendish names: Mutiniza, Blushnitz, Rogazo, Zschapigk, Polenzh-Groblitz, and Nabasatz. Efforts have been made to give German names to many of them, but country people everywhere are great holders to precedent, and the people who stick so tightly to their old costume are not going to give up their place names without a struggle.

#### To Revolutionize Can-Making.

One of the pioneer fruit-canners of California has just perfected an invention that will revolutionize the can-making industry. His machine can be operated by a child. It is fed at one end with sheets of tin of the proper size, and it turns out at the other end sixty-four cans of any size every minute. At this rate the machine will produce 38,400 cans in ten hours. All the joining of seams and soldering is done by parts of the machine. With a number of these machines one factory would be able to supply all the cans used on that coast for fruit, vegetables and salmon at one-tenth of the present cost.

Very few people realize the solemnity of attaching their signature to a



SIX "GREAT POWERS" OF EUROPE.

### SUFFERINGS AT THE FRONT.

#### Terrible Scenes That Followed the Battle of Cold Harbor.

"Campaigning With Grant," by General Horatio Porter, running as a serial in the Century, reaches the battle of Cold Harbor in the March number. General Porter says:

The general-in-chief realized that he was in a swampy and sickly portion of the country. The malaria was highly productive of disease, and the Cholera-mania fever was dredged by all the troops who had a recollection of its ravages when they campaigned in that section of the country two years before. The operations had been so active that precautions against sickness had necessarily been much neglected, and the general was anxious, while giving the men some rest, to improve the sanitary conditions. By dint of extraordinary exertions the camps were well policed, and large quantities of fresh vegetables were brought forward and distributed. Cattle were received in much better condition than those which had made long marches and had furnished beef which was far from being wholesome. Greater attention was demanded in the cooking of the food and the procuring of better water. Dead animals and offal were buried, and more stringent regulations were enforced throughout the entire command.

What was most distressing at this time was the condition of affairs at the extreme front. No one who did not witness the sights on those portions of the line where the opposing troops were in exceptionally close contact can form an idea of the sufferings experienced. Staff officers used to work their way daily to the advance points, so as to be able to report with accuracy these harrowing scenes. Some of the sights were not unlike those of the "bloody angle" at Spotsylvania. Between the lines where the heavy assaults had been made there was in some places a distance of thirty or more yards completely covered by the dead and wounded of both sides. The bodies of the dead were festering in the sun, while the wounded were dying a torturing death from starvation, thirst, and loss of blood. In some places the stench became sickening. Every attempt to make a change in the picket line brought on heavy firing, as both sides had become nervous from long watchfulness, and the slightest movement on either front led to the belief that it was the beginning of an assault. In the night there was often heavy artillery firing, sometimes accompanied by musketry, with a view to deterring the other side from attacking, or occasioned by false rumors of an attempt to assault. The men on the advance lines had to lie close to the ground in narrow trenches, with little water for drinking purposes, except that obtained from surface drainage. They were subjected to the broiling heat by day and the chilling winds and fogs at night, and had to eat the rations that could be got to them under the greatest imaginable discomfort.

It Leads Kitty to Seek and Find Death at the Bottom of a Well.

Mr. John Eckert, who lives near Atlanta, Ga., tells a strange story of a cat deliberately committing suicide. Mr. Eckert owns a fine bird dog, which was on the most friendly terms with the cat, and the two bunched together. One day the dog was stolen, and Eckert

### ONE OF THE OLDEST SHIPS.

#### American Bark 133 Years Old Doing Duty in English Waters.

The bark True Love, built in Philadelphia in 1764, has been found upon search to be yet afloat in the capacity of a coal hulk, engaged in active trade at the age of 133 years. This discovery

was made through a casualty recorded in the Maritime Exchange as follows:

True Love, barge, was in collision with schooner Gravesend of London, off Gravesend, and had port quarter damaged to such an extent that it was found necessary to tow her to Rochester, and she arrived at that place in charge of the tug Commerce. The True Love has not only outlived her builders and their successors, but has also outlived every craft that was built in her time and for many years afterward, and this fact, coupled with the report that the historic craft is still engaged in active pursuits, places Philadelphia at the very top notch as a shipbuilding center.

In 1764, when the famous old craft was launched on the banks of the Delaware, although her length was but 96 feet 8 inches, she was then the largest vessel of commerce that the Delaware had ever floated. Contrast this with the dimensions of the huge Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamship Pennsylvania, the latest addition to commerce, whose length is 587 feet, while the new White Star liner Baltic is 704 feet long, and one will be amazed with the magnitude of the modern ship of commerce. The True Love upon being completed sailed away from Philadelphia early in 1765, and no record is had of her return to this city until August 22, 1873, when at the age of 100 years she came into port from Iring, Greenland, with a cargo of kryolite, in command of Capt. Thomas Nathaniel, consigned to B. Crowley. She was discharged here and surveyed by the American Lloyds in October, 1873, and sailed away, never to return again. Upon her arrival shortly after in London she was sold and turned into a coal hulk, in which holds still serves.

The dimensions of this famous True Love are: Length, 96 feet 8 inches; beam, 26 feet 9 inches; depth of hold, 17 feet. She measured 200 tons register, and like all old craft, carried very little more cargo.

The discovery that there was still afloat a Philadelphia-built vessel of such an age has caused much comment on the floors of the Maritime Exchange, and some shipping men are of the opinion that this old craft should be purchased as a relic.

There are almost as many crises in the average love affair as there are in the rule of the Sultan of Turkey.

### A PLATONIC AFFECTION.

#### It Leads Kitty to Seek and Find Death at the Bottom of a Well.

Mr. John Eckert, who lives near Atlanta, Ga., tells a strange story of a cat deliberately committing suicide.

Mr. Eckert owns a fine bird dog, which was on the most friendly terms with the cat, and the two bunched together. One day the dog was stolen, and Eckert

has never been able to recover it. The cat at once gave indication of sorrow because of the loss of its playmate. Tabby was to be comforted and spent all her time moping in the doghouse, she would eat nothing and would not leave the kennel. Finally satisfied that her old friend had gone for good, dragged herself to the door, and threw herself in. Mr. Eckert is firmly convinced that it was a genuine case of animal suicide.

The first real handling of the coal

is when the miner shovels it into his wagon, and after that all the other mine processes are automatic. He works in pairs, and the two men together, under the most favorable circumstances, can "get out" seven wagon-loads of coal a day, if allowed to work full time. "Wagon" is the name they give to the little car that is used in the mine, which holds two and a half tons.

The pay is 65 cents a wagon, so it is possible for a miner to make \$2.25 a day, out of which he must pay for his powder. But there is an inspector at the top of the shaft to examine every wagon-load, who knows as much about "dockage" as a sea captain. Dockage here means docking so much from the pay when there is too much slate in the coal. He may knock off a quarter, a half, or the whole of the pay, if the percentage of slate is too large.

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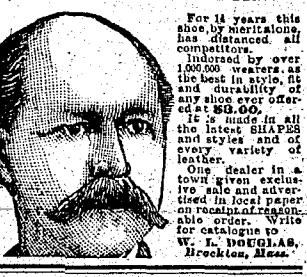
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The first real handling of the coal

# 1,340,000 CONSTANT WEARERS. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE 3 BEST IN THE WORLD.



For 14 years this manufacturer has distanced all competitors. He has over 1,000,000 wearers, as his shoes are of the highest quality, of the best materials, and of the most durable. It is made in all the popular styles and of leather. It is a town shoe, exclusive and advanced, on account of its originality. For catalogues, send to I. DOUGLAS, 19 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

## Merit Wins.

The invention of Alabastine marked a new era in wall coatings, and from the standpoint of the building owner was a most important discovery. It has from a small beginning branched out into every country of the civilized world. The name "kalsomine" has become so offensive to property owners that manufacturers of cheap kalsomine preparations are now calling them by some other name, and attempting to sell on the Alabastine company's reputation.

Through extensive advertising and personal visits of the inventor, Alabastine is so thoroughly known that the people insist on getting these goods and will take no chance of spoiling their walls for a possible saving of at the most but a few cents. Thus it is again demonstrated that merit wins, and that manufacturers of first-class articles will be supported by the people.

## A Rat that Made Itself a Ship.

A rat was recently caught alive on board a British naval vessel in a trap, and the beast was thrown from the trap into the water without being killed. A large gull that was following in the wake of the ship to pick up scraps of food thrown overboard by the steward stopped several times, endeavoring to pick the rat up.

Once the bird got too close to the rat's jaws and the beast grabbed it by the neck. After a short fight the rat succeeded in killing the bird. When the gull was dead the rat scrambled upon the bird's body, and, holisting one wing as a sail, and using the other as a rudder, succeeded in steering for the shore.

Whether the rat reached shore or not is a question, since the ship soon got out of sight of the skipper and its craft.

## A Strange Freak of Nature.

We hope to sell 1,000,000 packages Golden Rind Watermelon, the most wonderful freak of nature—smooth, shiny, yellow rind, crimson flesh, delicious! It's sensational. Took 500 first prizes in 1896. You must have it in the swim. Melons go like wild fire at \$1.00 apiece. We paid \$300 for one melon! \$100 prizes for earliest melon—ripened 1896 in 41 days. Lots of money made in eddies, vegetables. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

## European Peanuts.

Peanuts grow in large quantities on the northwest coast of Africa, but are known there as ground-nuts. They are dug up by the natives and bartered with the European traders for merchandise, tobacco, etc., at many places on the Gambia River, and afterward shipped in steamer loads to European ports, principally to Marselles. The nuts are not roasted for retail sale, as in this country, but crushed and a fine oil extracted, which is valuable commercially.

## STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, I. S.

FRANCIS C. CHENEY, witnesseth that he is the senior partner of the firm of J. E. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County of Lucas, Ohio, and that he has paid the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the use and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

## DR. TAFT'S ASTHMA CURED.

Send This Notice and 15 Cents for a Package of Golden Rind and "Wonderful" seed book, 146 big pages, to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

## C. N. U.

The Joke Was On Them.

Having summoned his friends and neighbors to an outdoor beef roast, a Greensburg Point (Md.) doctor, after his beef had been praised, informed his guests that he had fed them on an eight-month-old calf to dispel prejudice.

## Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 30 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

## Interested in the Concern.

I hear that Jigson holds quite a responsible position, and that he is financially interested in the concern he is with."

## Yes: they owe him six months' salary.—Judy.

## No-to-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-to-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? 50¢ and \$1.00 a month. Our guarantee, 50¢ and \$1.00, all druggists.

You can put into a minute of time only just so much manual labor, but you can add to the same minute thought and love.

The world's creed is, "He is the best man who wears the best coat."

## Every lie has other sins hiding behind it.

Use instead of unwholesome cosmetics, Glens' Sulphur Bath, which purifies and beautifies the skin. Sulphur and Balsam Dye, black or brown.

## When billions or millions, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 100, 200.

CASCARETS SUBDUATE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 100.

## LOST APPETITE.

### COULD NOT EAT THE MOST TEMPTING DISHES.

Many Days Without Any Food at All—Can Eat Four Square Meals a Day Now—The Cause of the Change.

From the Leader, Cleveland, Ohio.

For the restoration of an appetite which has been impaired or lost through sickness, no remedy can compare in effectiveness with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Among the many who can offer testimony to the power and efficacy of this remarkable pink pill is George Marshall, Jr., who lives at No. 19 Norwalk street, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Marshall is a news agent on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, and his territory extends from Cleveland to Toledo, thousands of miles away. His health is as vigorous as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Marshall never hesitates to sing their praises. In his case it was necessary to use only a few boxes of the pills to restore him to the full possession of his appetite, and his digestive organs had become almost entirely strengthened. He had a serious illness, but in a surprisingly brief period, through the agency of this wonderful medicine, they were capable of again performing their functions in a regular manner. In narrating his experience he said:

"Last spring I was taken sick with inflammatory rheumatism, and my entire system was affected. To relieve the suffering it was necessary to paint me with iodine. After three months' treatment I became comfortable, but the attack had not been entirely destroyed. I could scarcely lift an arm or a leg. This weakness permeated my entire system, and applied as well to my stomach and digestive apparatus as to my limbs. I soon discovered that I had lost my appetite, and I was unable to eat, though I had an excellent appetite. I had no desire whatever to partake of any nourishment, and the natural result was that my convalescence was extremely slow, and my parents feared that I was going to suffer a relapse or fall prey to another ailment through the loss of my appetite.

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#### SYMPATHY.

We are as harps that vibrate to a touch From stranger hands, unconscious of the strings, While the soul's slumbering echoes wake to life And through its halls responsive music rings.

Few are the Davids to these harps of ours! Few learn the cunning of the instrument; And those to whom the gift has been denied Are oftenest those with whom our lives are spent.

But God's large gift of Love is showered around. Let us be thankful, Earth were too like Heaven, If, with the power of loving deep and long, That other gift of sympathy were given.

—Hamilton Alde.

#### A TERRIBLE TEMPER.

"If there is anything especially obnoxious to me," avowed Miss Murphy, in solemn conclusion, "it is interference with the affairs of others; but in this case I said it myself, 'Duty, Mary Anne Murphy, duty!'

"Oh!" gasped Jessica. She had sunk back in her rose-ribboned rattan rocker in quite a tremor of dismay.

A very charming room this suburban parlor into which gold bars of sunshine slanted through the half-closed Venetians. Worthy even of pretty Jessica—it, with its tiled hardwood floor, its silver-fox and bear-skin rugs, its Madras-draped windows, its quaintly modern mantel of polished oak, its eccentric chairs, its grotesque tables, its dainty aquarelles, its Chinese cabinets, its slender but admirably chosen collection of bisque and Limoges. And surely eye, however critical, could crave no sweeter picture than little Miss Ray made in her pale blue surah, tea-gown, cascaded with Valenciennes, and all her bronze-bright ripples braided in childlike fashion down her back. But just now the lovely face was curiously colorless, the purple-blue eyes wide and startled under their long lashes.

There was silence after that sharp exclamation of Jessica's. Miss Murphy could afford to be silent. She had had dropped her small shell and it had exploded with a most satisfactory report. She sat rigidly erect in the consciousness of duty done, every fold of her black silk visiting costume stiff with propriety, every pompon on the brown piebald bonnet bristling with respectability.

"I don't believe a word of it!" declared Jessica, slowly.

If impolite, the remark was in no degree insolent. It was simply the utterance of a conviction. Miss Murphy was not offended. She removed her gaze from a gem of Van Elton's on the opposite wall to fasten it on the agitated little lady in the rocker. It took some endurance to sit weekly under the scrutiny of those faded blue eyes—eyes tolerant, placid, beaming, as those of a benignant old cow.

"It is true, my dear. He said it. I heard him with my own ears!"

"This really was, unanswerable, "They were in the front parlor," pursued Miss Murphy, folding her plump, tan-gloved hands with aggravating leisure and serenity. "I sat sewing just behind the portiere. I never would have stayed could I only have foretold what was coming. They had been talking about other things, and where silent for awhile. Suddenly my Ned burst out laughing. 'So you've seen her,' he said, 'and you don't fancy her, eh?' 'Fancy her?' echoed Jack. 'Well, I should say not!'

"Well?" urged Jessica, steadily.

She would hear it out, she told herself—she would—every word of it!

"Well, then," slowly, to heighten by suspense the effect of her narrative, Ned said. "The boys around here all like her immensely." Roy Pates says she's a daisy!"

"Oh!" moaned Jessica. "You must excuse that nephew of mine, my dear; you really must. Ned but repeats what he hears. Besides, you know, he is only a boy yet—just eighteen. What Ned said is of no importance. Please go on."

She sat erect again very pale and imperious, indeed.

"If you insist on hearing," hesitantly, Jack replied. "Well, I don't. I did just at first. I confess for a while she deceived me. But a few days gave me enough of her." Ned said. "Why, we all thought you were in great luck to get her." "Lucky!" cried Jack in answer, so loud, my dear, I really jumped. "Lucky! Yes, the most confounded piece of bad luck I ever struck!" I am ashamed to say, my dear, but to be veracious I must say that here Ned, quite carried away by his youthful sympathies, inquired, "Can't you get out of it?" And Jack said, "Confound it, no! That's the worst of it. I can't break such a contract with any honor to myself. But I only wish some other fellow stood in my shoes just now. I've promised to take her and I've got to do it, but it's a deuced bad bargain—oh, my dear Jessica, you're not going to paint!"

Jessica put out her hand with a slight, repressing gesture.

"No, Miss Murphy, I am not going to faint, is that all?"

Miss Murphy was rather disconcerted. Her shell had not exploded nobly, it is true. But now that the smoke was clearing away she, at whose feet it had been hung, was not dead—not even wounded.

"Yes, I believe that was all, for just then someone summoned Jack. But as he went out, he called back to Ned: 'I'll see you at Bryan's to-morrow night and talk this unfortunate blunder over again. Be in my study at 10. I'll meet you there.'

"And that really is all?" queried Jessica, quite her own possessed self again.

Miss Murphy started. To once more drop into smiles, her balloon which had sailed up so straightly and securely at first had suddenly collapsed and was falling with startling rapidity.

"I should think," severely, "it would be quite enough."

"Enough?" airily. "That's it! It's too much! You know an overdose of poison occasionally counteracts the effect of a lesser quantity, and I think, with

a smile charmingly confidential, "It is something the same way with gossip—don't you?"

It was Miss Murphy's turn to gasp. Such a girl! But then one never could understand Jessica Ray. Miss Murphy thought it was time to go. With the cessation of conversation concerning personal affairs her interest died a natural death. She was averse to visiting in foreign waters. The inodorous pool scummed over with village scandal sufficed her. She feared enough else.

"Good-by, my dear," with a bewilderment of the thinned bonnet. "I am so sorry I had to tell you. Life is full of unpleasant duties. I never like to interfere in other people's affairs. 'Charity,' I always say; 'charity and silence.' If there is anything I particularly detest it is tale-bearing. Well, as I said, I must be going. Good-by, my dear. I'm so glad you don't mind."

"Good-by," cordially.

"We all thought," pausing at the door for a parting thrust, "that it was to be not only a marriage de convenience, but a genuine love affair on both sides."

"Indeed!" said Jessica, brightly arching her pretty brows.

And then—at last the door closed on her visitor's broad, black-silk back. The blitheness born of bravado died off of it. Miss Ray's face. She went slowly back to the rose-ribboned rocker and sat down therein for a good, heart-sick, disconsolate, mortified, miserable cry. When she had been very, very young and charming, and Jack Sutherland, an awkward lad of ten, their fathers had planned a marriage in the future. The planning stood, by the way, upon an agreeably substantial basis, looking at the affair from a financial point of view. Soon after Jack's father had died and Jack had gone to live with his mother's relatives in England. He carried with him the memory of a pair of sweet eyes, for all the world like big, blue, dew-wet forget-me-nots, for wee Jessica had parted from her playmate with a particularly tender and protesting farewell. Twelve years passed. Neither chafed—as in novelistic traditions bound—against the paternal decision of their childhood. No fair English maiden displaced his first love in Jack's loyal heart. As for Jessica, she had grown to think of Jack as a hero who was coming across the sea to claim her. When she anticipated that, coming before her mind's eye forth pranced a sunny charge bearing a plumed knight.

Ned stared at being thus abruptly referred to. Jack looked dazed, "did not intend to hear such another conversation as that which had been repeated to me, but I did. It is—I'm—I'm," the rose crimsoning in her cheeks, "skittish," bringing out the hateful word with a jerk, "and—a deuced—bad—bargain," slowly, "and if I've got a ter—ter—here's your ring."

She had wringed it off at last.

But Jack did not take it. His dumb dismay had turned to uproarious mirth.

It was well a noisy polonaise was in progress in the drawing-room. He laughed. He kept on laughing. Suddenly the whole ludicrous misunderstanding bursting on Ned he struck in with a very howl of delight, and they fell into each other's arms like a couple of crazy boys and supported each other and laughed.

But recollecting Jessica, standing between Sutherland and himself, with the grand creation of her girlhood's sweet foolish dreams, in truth, his rivals would have said, a very ordinary young man. But he had come!

Jessica's heart gave a great throb. A true woman, though, ego, an arch hypocrite, she put her hand in his with an air of cool surprise, a touch of well-bred reproof in her greeting.

"And you are—Mr. Sutherland!" Neither had in any way suggested the odd relation in which they tacitly stood to each other. Both felt the chain that bound them, for all its massive golden links a very frail and brittle one, in the passionate strength of youthful impulse. Neither would be slow to fling it off if the bandage proved oppressive, however, it did not. The childlike, ignorant, romantic affection which had been smoldering in their hearts since the sorrowful parting of the playmates, at a word, a touch, a look blazed up into a pure, and strong, and steady flame. Of his courtship, Jack Sutherland made short work. Putting aside the understanding between their fathers like the man he was, he wed her for her own sweet sake. Just two nights ago he had told her in his own direct fashion how dearly he loved her. And Jessica—well, last evening had come the sapphire ring that—only last evening and to-day that!

If Miss Murphy's neat little shell had not brought death it had caused pain akin to it.

"It's the money!" moaned Jessica. "It's the horrid detestable money he wants. It isn't me!" And then a face with clear brown eyes and a kind grave smile arose before her and she broke down crying afresh.

But after while she sprang up rubbing two small resolute fists in two very pink eyes. "I won't see him to-night. And I'll be in the library at 10. And I'll hear what else he has to—No, I won't! I won't savor drop. But I'll look my very loveliest—I will—I will!"

And she did.

As she came up the parlors at Mrs. Bryant's "small and early" Miss Murphy—always first on the field—looked at her in amazement. Quite a bewitching, vision-like Miss Ray to-night, rose-lipped, star-eyed, smiling; her silks, dusk draperies of lace trailing softly behind her; a huge cluster of violets at the bosom. It was after 10 before she could escape from her companion and make her way to the library. Her hand on the portiere dividing that apartment from the morning room, she paused.

Voxes. She didn't intend to eavesdrop. Of course, it was unintentional—all was said and over so quickly. Equally of course it was dishonorable, but I think as a rule we are not apt to consider questions of honor with extreme nicety when our hearts are very sore.

"I've decided to take her," Jack's quiet voice was saying wearily. "It's the only thing I can do now."

Ned spoke.

"She's skittish, I know, but (by way of concession) she may outgrow that. Jessica groaned involuntarily. Jack glanced toward the curtain.

"Well, drop the subject." In a lower voice: "Keep it dark, like a good boy. I don't want people to know I am such a young fool as to be taken in by a bag of fools, all paint and drugs."

Jessica was plump as a partridge, and her complexion was a "bloom" patented by nature's self. The morning-room was unlit, save from the hall. Thank goodness for that! She set herself growing faint and dizzy.

Church cars are a recent Russian improvement. They are intended for the Siberian Railroad.

Was that Jack who talked so—could it be—her Jack?

"Oh, come now!" laughed Ned, "you know you are exaggerating. She's not quite as bad as that!"

"Pretty nearly!" ruefully. "I don't go much mind her skittishness—I could break her of that, I flatter myself—but she has a terrible temper!"

She must not faint, Jessica told herself frantically. "Oh, she must not!" Was that dark thing beside her in the shadow of the portiere a faunette? She sank down on it heavily, weakly, exhausted. Horror of horrors! It at first succumbed a second to her weight, then more, protested with vigorous energy, shrieked.

All faintness banished, Jessica leaped to her feet, her soft, quiet cry of alarm mingling with that muffled roar of rheumatic agony.

"That's all!" gasped Ned.

"Jessica!" cried Jack. He strode forward and flung aside the portiere. The light from the library poured into the shadowy morning-room. It fell on Jessica standing just within very white and trembling, and it showed on the floor a large and ungrateful heap of crushed drab silk and bubbles, disordered "front," and gruesome groans.

"For a moment they stood and stared—speechless. But Miss Murphy kept on groaning.

"What is it all about?" queried Ned bewilderedly, helping his aunt to rise.

"I—I," faltered Jessica, "sat down on Miss Murphy!"

"What?" cried Ned.

"We were eavesdropping," confessed Miss Murphy, with venomous candor, and Jessica took me for a footstool and—"

"My darling!" whispered Jack (no, not to Miss Murphy). "I thought when I heard your voice you were hurt or—"

Jessica flamed up.

"How dare you? Stand back sir! Here's your ring." She tugged bravely, but it fitted well. "I have heard in what manner you speak of me. No," dismally, "don't be astonished! Recall your conversation of yesterday morning with Ned Sales."

Ned stared at being thus abruptly referred to. Jack looked dazed, "did not intend to hear such another conversation as that which had been repeated to me, but I did. It is—I'm—I'm," the rose crimsoning in her cheeks, "skittish," bringing out the hateful word with a jerk, "and—a deuced—bad—bargain," slowly, "and if I've got a ter—ter—here's your ring."

She had wrung it off at last.

But Jack did not take it. His dumb dismay had turned to uproarious mirth.

It was well a noisy polonaise was in progress in the drawing-room. He laughed. He kept on laughing. Suddenly the whole ludicrous misunderstanding bursting on Ned he struck in with a very howl of delight, and they fell into each other's arms like a couple of crazy boys and supported each other and laughed.

But recollecting Jessica, standing between Sutherland and himself, with the grand creation of her girlhood's sweet foolish dreams, in truth, his rivals would have said, a very ordinary young man. But he had come!

Jessica's heart gave a great throb. A true woman, though, ego, an arch hypocrite, she put her hand in his with an air of cool surprise, a touch of well-bred reproof in her greeting.

"Jack! Jack! And how I talked just now!" all riotous blushes. "I must have, after all, a—a the kind of a temper you have the horse had."

"I'll risk it!" laughed Jack.

Heedless of Mrs. Bryant's small nephew, who had entered and stood stockstill an exclamation point of inquisitive delight; heedless of Ned, who clung in silent, spasmodic convulsions to the portiere; heedless even, of this rash young man, of Miss Murphy—that ancient virgin, who rigid and rigid, glowed at him in an access of scandalized modesty, he took his sweetheart in his arms with a good, long, loving kiss, and thus adoringly addressed her:

"Doubtless me, did you? You contemptible little—wretch!"

Disappearing and Rapid Fire Guns. Charles Rawson Thurston thus describes one phase of Modern Harbor Defenses in St. Nicholas:

Various plans have been devised for the building of coast defenses of this kind. Even fighting turrets, like those on monitors, have been suggested and built.

Some of them rise into sight only preparatory to the firing of the guns which they contain. Others are somewhat raised above the surface, and the guns disappear for loading. In either case, though, very ponderous and expensive machinery is required for it.

A disappearing gun set up in a pit similar to the mortar-pit is more in favor. There are several elevators of these with various powers to elevate them, but all are lowered by the recoil of discharge. The Gordon counterpoise carriage is perhaps the most novel. It is fitted for a ten-inch breach-loading rifle, the weight of which is about 67,200 pounds. It has an advantage over other patterns in that while being loaded it affords greater protection to itself and to the gunners than the other styles; and this is an important feature.

It is operated by either hand-power or electricity. With the former it has fired thirty-two shots in about an hour; with the latter, they would wriggle slowly up over the sand dunes, resting occasionally as though progress was very difficult. In this way they would reach places in ravines and canons a half mile from the ocean. Like the sea lion, they were fond of high places and were often seen on the rocks sixty feet above the water.

The plan of attack was as given—to get between the herd and the water and rush upon them. Sometimes sixty or seventy would be killed, many falling in heaps and smothering each other. When the surf was heavy they were skinned head to tail. These were the bulls; the cows being sometimes sixteen feet long, but generally about ten feet. In appearance they were hideous brutes, yellowish brown in color. The hair was still like bristles, which grew in pronounced bunches over the eye. The flippers were large and powerful, the fore one armed with short claws or talons with deep webs. The proboscis was found only in the males, and extended from the angle of the mouth forward about fifteen inches. Originally large herds were found from February to June. Coming in through the surf, they would wriggle slowly up over the sand dunes, resting occasionally as though progress was very difficult. In this way they would reach places in ravines and canons a half mile from the ocean. Like the sea lion, they were fond of high places and were often seen on the rocks sixty feet above the water.

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